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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1768.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* Pennsylvania, *to the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh *Colonies.*

LETTER VI.

My dear Countrymen,

IT may perhaps be objected againſt the Arguments that have been offered to the Public, concerning the legal Power of the Parliament, "that it has always exerciſed the Power of impoſing Duties, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, "on the Productions of theſe "Colonies carried to *Great-Britain*; which may be "called a Tax on them." To this Objection I anſwer, That this is no Violation of the Rights of the Colonies, it being implied in the relation between them and *Great-Britain*, that they ſhould not carry ſuch Commodities to other Nations, as ſhould enable them to interfere with the Mother Country. The Impoſition of Duties on theſe Commodities, when brought to her, is only a Conſequence of this her parental Right; and, if the Point is thoroughly examined, they will be found to be laid on the People of the Mother Country. Whatever theſe Duties are, they muſt proportionably raiſe the Price of the Goods, and conſequently the Duties muſt be paid by the Conſumers. In this Light they were conſidered by the Parliament, in the 25th *Charles* II. *ch.* 7, §. 2. which ſays, that the Productions of the Plantations were carried "from one to another, free from "all Cuſtoms, while the Subjects of this your King-"dom of *England* have paid *great Cuſtoms and Impo-"ſitions for what of them have been* SPENT HERE," *&c.*

Beſides, if *Great-Britain* exports theſe Commodities again, the Duties will injure her own Trade, ſo that ſhe cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herſelf; and this is our Check againſt her acting arbitrarily in this Reſpect.

It * may, perhaps, be further objected, "that it "being granted that Statutes made for regulating "Trade, are binding upon us, it will be difficult for "any Perſons, but the Makers of the Laws, to deter-"mine, which of them are made for the regulating "of Trade, and which for raiſing a Revenue; and "that, from hence, may ariſe Confuſion."

To this I anſwer, that the Objection is of no Force in the preſent Caſe, or ſuch as reſemble it, becauſe the Act now in Queſtion, is formed *expreſsly* for the ſole Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue.

However, ſuppoſing the Deſign of the Parliament had not been *expreſs'd*, the Objection ſeems to me of no Weight, with regard to the Influence, which thoſe who may make it, might expect it ought to have on the Conduct of theſe Colonies.

It is true, that Impoſitions *for raiſing a Revenue*, may be hereafter called *Regulations of Trade*, but Names will not change the Nature of Things. Indeed, we ought firmly to believe, what is an undoubted Truth, confirmed by the unhappy Experience of many States, heretofore free, that UNLESS THE MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION BE EXERTED, A NEW SERVITUDE MAY BE SLIPPED UPON US UNDER THE SANCTION OF USUAL AND RESPECTABLE TERMS.

Thus the *Cæſars* ruined the *Roman* Liberty, under the Titles of the *Tribunitial* and *Dictatorial* Authorities,——old and venerable Dignities, known in the moſt flouriſhing Times of Freedom. In Imitation of the ſame Policy, *James* II. when he *meant* to eſtabliſh Popery, *talked* of Liberty of Conſcience, the moſt ſacred of all Liberties; and had thereby almoſt deceived the Diſſenters into Deſtruction.

All artful Rulers, who ſtrive to extend their Power beyond its juſt Limits, endeavour to give to their Attempts as much Semblance of Legality as poſſible. Thoſe who ſucceed them may venture to go a little further; for each new Encroachment will be ſtrengthened by a former *. "That which is now ſupported "by Examples, growing old, will become an Ex-"ample itſelf," and thus ſupport freſh Uſurpations.

A free People, therefore, can never be too quick in obſerving, nor too firm in oppoſing the Beginnings of Alteration, either in *Form* or *Reality*, reſpecting Inſtitutions formed for their Security. The firſt leads to the laſt: On the other Hand, nothing is more certain, than that the Forms of Liberty may be retained, when the Subſtance is gone. In Government, as well as in Religion, "the Letter killeth, "but the Spirit giveth Life †."

I will beg Leave to enforce this Remark, by a few Inſtances: The Crown, by the Conſtitution, has the Prerogative of creating Peers; the Exiſtence of that Order, in due Number and Dignity, is eſſential to the Conſtitution; and, if the Crown did not exerciſe that Prerogative, the Peerage muſt have, long ſince, decreaſed ſo much, as to have loſt its proper Influence. Suppoſe a Prince, for ſome unjuſt Purpoſes, ſhould, from Time to Time, advance ſo many needy, profligate Wretches, to that Rank, that all the Independance of the Houſe of Lords ſhould be deſtroyed, there would then be a manifeſt Violation of the Conſtitution, *under the Appearance of legal Prerogative.*

The Houſe of Commons claims the Privilege of forming all Money Bills, and will not ſuffer either of the other Branches of the Legiſlature to add to, or alter them; contending, that their Power, ſimply extends to an Acceptance or Rejection of them. This Privilege appears to be juſt; but, under Pretence of this juſt Privilege, the Houſe of Commons has claimed a Licence of tacking to Money Bills, Clauſes relating to many Things of a totally different Kind, and have thus forced them, in a Manner, on the Crown and Lords. This ſeems to be an Abuſe of that Privilege, and it may be vaſtly more abuſed. Suppoſe a future Houſe, influenced by ſome diſplaced, diſcontented Demagogues, in a Time of Danger, ſhould tack to a Money Bill ſomething ſo injurious to the King and Peers, that they would not aſſent to it—and yet the Commons ſhould obſtinately inſiſt on it; the whole Kingdom would be expoſed to Ruin, *under the Appearance of maintaining a valuable Privilege.*

In theſe Caſes, it might be difficult for a while to determine, whether the King intended to exerciſe his Prerogative in a conſtitutional Manner, or not; or, whether the Commons inſiſted on their Demand factiouſly, or, for the Public Good: But ſurely the Conduct of the Crown, or of the Houſe, would in Time ſufficiently explain itſelf.

Ought not the PEOPLE therefore to watch? To obſerve *Facts*? To ſearch into Cauſes? To inveſtigate Deſigns? And, have they not a Right of JUDGING, from the Evidence before them, on no ſlighter Points than their *Liberty* and *Happineſs*? It would be leſs than trifling, wherever a *Britiſh* Government is eſtabliſhed, to make Uſe of any other Arguments to prove ſuch a Right. It is ſufficient to remind the Reader of the Day on which King WILLIAM III. landed at *Torbay* ‡.

I will now apply what has been ſaid to the preſent Queſtion. The *Nature* of any Impoſitions laid by Parliament on theſe Colonies, muſt determine the *Deſign* in laying them. It may not be eaſy in every Inſtance to diſcover that Deſign. Whenever it is doubtful, I think Submiſſion cannot be dangerous; nay, it muſt be right: For, in my Opinion, there is no Privilege theſe Colonies claim, which they ought, in Duty and Prudence, more earneſtly to maintain and defend, than the Authority of the *Britiſh* Parliament to regulate the Trade of all her Dominions. Without this Authority, the Benefits ſhe enjoys from our Commerce, muſt be loſt to her. The Bleſſings we enjoy from our Dependance upon her, muſt be loſt to us; her Strength muſt decay; her Glory vaniſh; and ſhe cannot ſuffer, without our partaking in her Misfortune.—*Let us therefore cheriſh her Intereſts as our own, and give her every Thing that it becomes* FREEMEN *to give, or to receive.*

The *Nature* of any Impoſitions ſhe may lay upon us, may, in general be known, by conſidering how far they relate to the preſerving, in due Order, the Connexion between the ſeveral Parts of the *Britiſh* Empire. One Thing we may be aſſured of, which is this; whenever a Statute impoſes Duties on Commodities, to be paid only upon their Exportation from *Great-Britain*, to theſe Colonies, it is not a Regulation of Trade, but a Deſign to raiſe a Revenue upon us. Other Inſtances may happen, which it may not be neceſſary now to dwell on. I hope theſe Colonies will never, to their lateſt Exiſtence, want Underſtanding ſufficient to diſcover the Intentions of thoſe who rule over them, nor the Reſolution neceſſary for aſſerting their Intereſts. They will always have the ſame Rights that all free States have, of judging when their Privileges are invaded, and of uſing all prudent Meaſures for preſerving them.

> "*Quocirca vivite fortes*
> "*Fortiaque adverſis opponite Pectora Rebus.*"

Wherefore keep up your Spirits, and gallantly oppoſe this adverſe Courſe of Affairs.——

A FARMER.

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* If any one ſhould obſerve, that no Oppoſition has been made to the Legality of the 4th *Geo.* III. ch. 15, which is the *FIRST* Act of Parliament that ever impoſed Duties on the Importations in *America*, for the expreſt Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue there, I anſwer, firſt, that though that Act expreſſly mentions the raiſing a Revenue in *America*, yet it ſeems that it had as much in View, "the improving and ſecuring the "Trade between the ſame and *Great-Britain*," which Words are Part of its Title: And the Preamble ſays, "Whereas it is expedient that new Proviſions and Re-"gulations ſhould be eſtabliſhed for improving the "Revenue of this Kingdom, and for *extending* and "*ſecuring* the *Navigation* and *Commerce between Great-"Britain*, and your Majeſty's *Dominions* in *America*, "which, by the Peace, have been ſo happily extended "and enlarged, *&c.*" Secondly, All the Duties, mentioned in that Act, are impoſed ſolely on the *Productions* and *Manufactures* of *foreign Countries*, and not a ſingle Duty laid on any Production or Manufacture of our Mother Country. Thirdly, The Authority of the Provincial Aſſemblies is not therein ſo plainly attacked, as by the laſt Act, which makes Proviſion for defraying the Charges of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Support of Civil Government. Fourthly, That it being *doubtful*, whether the Intention of the 4th *Geo.* III. ch. 15, was not as much to *regulate Trade*, as to *raiſe a Revenue*, the Minds of the People here were wholly engroſſed by the Terror of the *Stamp-Act*, then impending over them, about the Intention of which there could be *no Doubt*.

These Reaſons ſo far diſtinguiſh 4th *Geo.* III. ch. 15, from the laſt Act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the firſt ſhould have been ſubmitted to, though the laſt ſhould excite the moſt univerſal and ſpirited Oppoſition. For *this* will be found on the ſtricteſt Examination to be, in the *Principle* on which it is founded, and in the *Conſequences* that muſt attend it, if poſſible, more deſtructive than the *Stamp-Act*. It is, to ſpeak plainly, a *Prodigy* in our Laws, not having one *Britiſh* Feature.

* Tacitus.

† 2 Cor. iii. 6.

‡ November 5, 1688.

WARSAW, *October* 7.

THE Day before Yeſterday the extraordinary Dyet was opened here, with the uſual Formalities. The King began with addreſſing the Aſſembly in a pathetic Speech, wherein he exhorted them to Concord. This was followed by another, ſpoken by the Biſhop of Cracovia. They have not proceeded to the Nomination of a Marſhal, but it is agreed that Prince Charles de Radzivil ſhall perform the Functions of that Dignity.

HAGUE, *Oct.* 13. The Prince Stadtholder having notified in Form, the Completion of his Marriage, with the Princeſs Wilhelmina of Pruſſia, to the different Colleges of the Government reſiding here; that agreeable Event was Yeſterday made known to the Town, by the firing of Cannon, diſplaying of Flags, and by other Demonſtrations of Joy; and Prince Lewis of Brunſwick gave an Entertainment upon the Occaſion, to a great Number of the principal Perſons of the Country. Their Serene and Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Orange were to leave Berlin Yeſterday; and, as they will reſt at Potzdam, Brunſwick, Loo, and Soeſdyck, in their Way home, they are not expected at the Houſe in the Wood before the 3d of November, when the Rejoicings here will begin again. The States of Frieſland have ſet the Example to the other Provinces, by voting an Annuity to the Princeſs of Orange; and, it is probable, that other Preſents will be made, by other Provinces, to ſhew their Satisfaction upon this Occaſion.

WARSAW, *Oct.* 14. The Aſpect of Public Affairs, in this Kingdom, becomes every Day more alarming. The Dyet ſat on the Day fixed, but proved extremely tumultuous. The Biſhop of Cracovia, the Biſhop of Kiovia, ſome other Prelates, and ſome of the Magnates, declared that they would never conſent to the Eſtabliſhment of a Commiſſion furniſhed with full Power to enter into Conference with the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and at the ſame Time, ſpoke with more Vehemence than ever againſt the Pretenſions of the Diſſidents. Some of the Deputies replied to this, with great Warmth; and the Animoſity among them roſe to ſuch a Degree, that the Marſhal of the Dyet prorogued the Meeting to the 16th Inſtant.

The Day after the tumultuous Meeting abovementioned, the Biſhop of Cracovia, the Biſhop of Kiovia, Count Rzewuſki, the Waywode of Cracovia, and his Son, and ſome other Deputies, were carried off by ſome Detachments of the Ruſſian Troops, and have not ſince been heard of. We have likewiſe received Advice, that other Detachments of the ſame Troops have marched into the Eſtates of thoſe Noblemen, and live there at Diſcretion.

October 14. It is not yet known to what Place the Biſhops of Cracovia and Kiovia and the other Noblemen, who were carried off by the Ruſſian Troops, are carried. Very ſtrong Repreſentations are made to the Prince de Repnin, to get them ſet at Liberty.

MOSCOW, *Oct.* 9. The Miniſters of the Court have repeatedly declared to the Deputies of the Two general Confederacies of Poland and Lithuania, that the Empreſs, in taking Part in the Affairs of the Poliſh Nation, had only Two Objects in View; one of which is to re-eſtabliſh the Diſſidents in the Poſſeſſion of their Rights; the other, to maintain the antient Form of Government in the Kingdom.

Oct. 21. It is ſaid that the Biſhop of [illegible] ried through Lithuania [illegible] along with [illegible] other Parties arreſted. Prince de Repnin publiſhed, on this Occaſion, a Declaration, which gave riſe to the King's pronouncing a Diſcourſe, in which he delivered himſelf in the following Terms: "There is little Knowledge required to govern a Veſſel when the Winds are favourable. A ſkilful Pilot ſhould know how to withſtand the Storm without abandoning the Helm. I have ſeveral Times entertained the Deſign, as I ſtill do, of abdicating the Crown, the Burthen of which I feel; but that my Love for my Country made me alter my Reſolution. You ought all, Gentlemen, to conſider the melancholy Circumſtances which you have drawn upon us. I have conſtantly employed all my Endeavours for the Good of the State; but few among you have aſſiſted me with your Support; and I find myſelf abandoned by the greater Part; yet I can aſſure you, that if I had taken the Courſe of abandoning you in my Turn, you would now have found yourſelves in a miſerable Situation."

LONDON, *October* 12.

Private Letters from the Hague inform, that a Treaty is on Foot, for granting to his Pruſſian Majeſty certain Tracts of Territory in the Eaſt-Indies, towards extending the Commerce of the new Aſiatic Company lately eſtabliſhed at Embden.

Oct. 15. The Account in our Paper of Saturday, of a Suſpenſion of Arms between the Genoeſe and the Corſicans, is confirmed by the following

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 7.

"Advices from Baſtia import, that on the 16th of laſt Month, General Paoli ſent Orders to all the Inhabitants of the Province of Bengale, to arm and aſſemble near Calvi, where he had the 17th and 18th a ſharp Skirmiſh with the Genoeſe. The 29th a Suſpenſion of Arms was concluded on at Ajaccio, from whence a Third Part of the Garriſon had deſerted. The Garriſon of Calvi attempted, on the 21ſt, to ſeize a Corſican Battery, but they were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs; and on the 24th a Suſpenſion of Arms was alſo agreed on there."

Oct. 17. Some Advices received at Leghorn from Conſtantinople mention, that the Malecontents of Georgia had lately broke out in a freſh Rebellion againſt the Grand Signior.

They write from Warſaw, that a Corps of 2000 Ruſſian Troops have lately entered the Palatinate of Kiovia.

They write from Altena, that ſeveral Pruſſian Officers were lately arrived there and at Hamburgh, to recruit Men, and buy up Horſes for the Service of the King their Maſter.

Letters from Vienna inform, that the Turks have, for ſome Time paſt, been reinforcing their ſeveral Garriſons in the Neighbourhood of Belgrade.

Some Letters from Hamburgh, by Way of Holland, ſay, that the Dutch are now diligently enliſting Sailors in that City, but chiefly in a very ſecret Manner.

A Letter from Genoa mentions, that the Republic have found from Experience, that the Malecontents of Corſica, pay no longer any regard to Treaties than an Opportunity offers to ſtrike ſome Blow; on which Account the late Suſpenſion of Arms was daily expected to be broke.

Oct. 20. They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain has iſſued an Edict, by Advice of his Council, for maintaining the canonical and monaſtic Diſcipline, and preventing Eccleſiaſtics from carrying on any Kind of Commerce or Traffic.

Some Letters from Algiers mention, that a Treaty was on Foot between that Regency and Tunis, the Object of which was, jointly to oppoſe all Chriſtian Powers who might attempt Hoſtilities againſt either State.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated Oct. 2.

"The 28th of laſt Month the Pregnancy of the Queen was formally declared at Court. In Conſequence of which, Orders have been given to offer up Public Prayers to Heaven, for the happy Delivery of her Majeſty."

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, dated Oct. 6.

"The Day before Yeſterday the Marriage of his Serene Highneſs William V. Prince of Orange and Naſſau, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Frederica Sophia-Wilhelmina, of Pruſſia, was ſolemnized at the Palace of this City. The nuptial Benediction was adminiſtered by Mr. Sack, the Miniſter of the Court, and ſucceeded by Diſcharges of the Artillery. There was afterwards a ſplendid Supper ſerved up in Gold Plate. The Prince Stadtholder wore the Enſigns of the Order of the Black Eagle, which the King had conferred upon him the Evening before. It is ſaid the new-married Couple will ſet out ſoon for Holland."

Letters from the Hague, by this Day's Mail, ſay, "Great Preparations are making here for Illuminations and Decorations againſt the Arrival of the Prince Stadtholder, and the Princeſs his Conſort. The Magiſtrates hath erected ſuperb triumphal Arches, under which their Royal and Serene Highneſſes are to paſs. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted, which can contribute to render their Entry magnificent and brilliant."

This Day was held a grand Board of Trade and Plantations, at which ſeveral Agents from the American Colonies gave their Attendance.

We hear very large Commiſſions for Goods, to be ſhipt to Portugal, are now executing in the City.

Oct. 24. It was Yeſterday reported, that the Portugueſe had taken Nuova Colonia from the Spaniards.

Another Account ſays, "By Letters of the Third Inſtant from Liſbon, by Yeſterday's Mail, there is Advice, that the Portugueſe had diſpoſſeſſed the Spaniards of Rio Grande, on the firſt of June laſt, and that ſeveral of the latter had been ſlain.

It is ſaid that the Provincial Troops who ſerved in America the laſt War, and hitherto have had no Reward of Lands, as the reſt of his Majeſty's Troops who ſerved there, are to have Lands given them in a new Government that is to be formed on the Miſſiſippi; who will not be the only Troops, but great Numbers alſo of the other Inhabitants of the Middle Colonies, will immediately join General Lyman, who is to be Governor, in the Settlement, as the Climate will agree with their Conſtitution.

We hear that Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; is to be joint Pay-maſter General, with George Cooke, Eſq; in the room of Lord North, lately appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is talked that a Nobleman of the firſt Diſtinction, at the Court of Portugal, is ſoon expected in Town from Liſbon, on Affairs of Importance.

Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the Court had given Orders for Two Thouſand Seamen to be immediately raiſed, for manning ſome Ships of War.

It is now not only certain that the Earl of Chatham is happily moſt aſtoniſhingly recovered from his late dangerous Fit of Illneſs; but it is as ſure, that ſo far from declining all future public Buſineſs (as has been induſtriouſly given out) he fortunately propoſes to aſſume with Spirit, his miniſterial Functions, and to dedicate all his Intervals of Health to the great End of his Life—the Service of his Country.

Yeſterday Morning, about half an Hour paſt Nine o'Clock, her Majeſty was taken in Labour at the Queen's Palace; Notice of which was immediately ſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and other great Officers of State; and at Half an Hour paſt Twelve her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Prince, who are both as well as can be expected.

This Morning many of the Nobility waited on his Majeſty, with Compliments of Congratulation on the auſpicious Birth of a Prince.

Private Letters from Vienna mention, that ſome very diſagreeable Advices had juſt been received from the Imperial Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Court, the Contents of which were kept a profound Secret.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the proper Officers are daily employed in tranſporting Artillery, Troops, and Stores, to the Emperor's ſeveral Garriſons on the Coaſts of the Black Sea.

Nov. 3. As ſoon as Advice was received of the Arrival of the Corpſe of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, [illegible] the Nore, on Friday laſt, his Coffin, covered with [illegible] Crimſon Velvet, with Silver Nails and Handles, and a Silver Plate, containing his Titles, was diſpatched to the ſaid Place, when the Corpſe, incloſed in a Leaden Coffin, was taken out of a neat Wooden one, covered likewiſe with Crimſon Velvet, with Silver Lace round the Borders, and put into the new one, made by his Majeſty's Upholſterer. A beautiful Urn, covered in the ſame Manner as the Coffin, and lined with white Sattin, was ſent down, in which the Bowels of his Royal Highneſs were depoſited.

Yeſterday Morning, the Mary Yacht, with the Corpſe of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, appeared off Woolwich, and was ſaluted Minutely, whilſt paſſing: About Twenty Minutes after Ten, it arrived at Greenwich, and ſoon after Three was put into the Hearſe, under a Salute of the Artillery. The Proceſſion then began to move towards Weſtminſter. The Hearſe was preceeded by Two Coaches and Six, beſides his Highneſs's own Body Coach, in which were Three of the Lords of his Bed-Chamber; one of whom bore the Urn with the embalmed Parts of his Royal Highneſs's Body. In which Order they proceeded to the Jeruſalem-Chamber, near the Houſe of Lords.

Nov. 4. Laſt Night the Body of his Royal Highneſs Edward Duke of York and Albany, was privately interred in the Royal Vault, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Weſtminſter, the Body having been conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the Night before.

Between Nine and Ten the Proceſſion began to move, paſſing through the Old Palace-Yard, to the South-Eaſt Door of Weſtminſter Abbey, upon a Floor railed in, covered with black Cloth, and lined on each Side with a Party of the Foot Guards, in the following Order.

Drums and Trumpets, ſounding a ſolemn March, with Banners attached to them, adorned with Naval Trophies, the Drums covered with Black.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.
Knight Marſhal's Men.
Gentlemen Servants to his Royal Highneſs.
Page of the Preſence.
Page of the Back Stairs.
Pages of Honour.
Mr. Frederick—Mr. Cadogan.
Equerries, Capt. Wrotteſley, Capt. Hamilton, Col. Morriſon.
Secretary, Dr. Blair.
Purſuivants of Arms.
Heralds of Arms.
Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold,
The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Eſq;
Norroy King of Arms.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
The Coronet upon a black Velvet Cuſhion, borne by Clarencieux, King of Arms.

THE BODY,

Covered with a Holland Sheet, and a black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Eſcutcheons of his Royal Highneſs's Arms, under a Canopy of black Velvet, borne by Eight Vice-Admirals, in their Uniform Coats, black Waiſtcoats, and Crapes in their Hats, and on their Arms, viz.

Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath; the Duke of Bolton; Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath; Fr. Geary, Eſq; Th. Frankland, Eſq; Sir Charles Hardy, Knight; Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bart. and Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart.

The Pall ſupported by Four Barons, viz.
L. Deſpencer, L. Bottetourt, L. Bruce, L. Boſton.

A Gent. Uſher.	Garter Principal King of Arms.	A Gent. Uſher.
Supporter, Duke of Montague, in a black Cloak.	Chief Mourner, the D. of Grafton, in a long black Cloak, his Train borne by Sir Peter Dennis Bart.	Supporter, Duke of Northumberland, in a black Cloak,

Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner,

Earl of Denbigh,	Earl of Huntingdon,
Earl of Litchfield,	Earl of Peterborough,
Earl Harcourt,	Earl of Pomfret,
Earl Delawar,	Earl of Orford.

A Gentleman Uſher.
Grooms of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber, Sir William Boothby, Col. Weſt, Col. St. John.
Yeomen of the Guard.

At the Entrance of Weſtminſter Abbey, within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body, falling into the Proceſſion next before Norroy King of Arms, and ſo proceeded, ſinging, into King Henry Seventh's Chapel, where the Coffin was placed on Treſſels, the Head towards the Altar, the Crown and Cuſhion being laid thereon, and the Canopy held over it, while the Service was read by the Dean of Weſtminſter; the Chief Mourner, and his Two Supporters, ſitting on Chairs, at the Head of the Corpſe, the Lords Aſſiſtants, and Supporters of the Pall, upon Stools, on either Side.

The Part of the Service before the Interment, being read, the Corpſe was depoſited in the Vault; and the Dean having finiſhed the Burial Service, Garter, King of Arms, proclaimed his Royal Highneſs's Stile as follows:

Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty GOD, to take out of this tr[illegible]ory Life, unto his Divine Mercy, the late Moſt H[illegible], Moſt Mighty, and Moſt Illuſtrious Prince EDWARD AUGUSTUS, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulſter, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Second Son of the late Moſt Illuſtrious Prince FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, deceaſed, and next Brother to his Moſt Excellent Majeſty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, whom GOD bleſs and preſerve, with long Life, Health and Honour, and all worldly Happineſs.

The Maryland Planter, Sims, from Maryland to Newfoundland, foundered about 300 Leagues to the Weſtward of the Lizzard: The Crew were taken up by the Sybella, Abbot, who is arrived in the River, from Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 28.

We are informed, that about 10 Days ago, the Dwelling-Houſe of Dr. *Elbert*, in *Queen-Anne*'s County, by Accident, took Fire, and was ſoon reduced to Aſhes, with all his Houſehold Furniture, *&c.* The Flames were ſo rapid, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty the Family ſaved their Lives.

We hear from *Talbot* County, that a young Woman and a Boy, her Brother, in attempting to walk over a Creek, which makes out of *Choptank* River, on the Ice, broke in, by which they both loſt their Lives. [We wiſh the many fatal Accidents which happen every Winter, from Attempts of this Kind, may be a Caution to others to act with more Prudence.]

Our Bay is now clear of Ice, by which the Ferry-Boats paſs, and re-paſs, as uſual.

MR. GREEN, *Annapolis, Jan.* 27.

AS a Queſtion has lately been much agitated, whether the Dignity of a Counſellor *incapacitates* him from ſerving the Office of Veſtryman, I make no Scruple of declaring, that my Opinion coincides with what I have heard: *Primâ Facie*, was the Opinion of an eminent Lawyer, that it does *incapacitate*. The Act ſays, "That in caſe any Veſtryman ſhall remove, or withdraw himſelf from the Pariſh, or voluntarily, or frequently, neglect to give his Attendance, and abſent himſelf from the Veſtry, or *other-wiſe* become unfit, or incapable to continue to execute the ſaid Office and Truſt, that, in any ſuch Caſe, the Reſidue of the Veſtry, ſhall, and may have Power to remove ſuch Perſon from being a Veſtryman." The Quere is, Whether a Counſellor falls under the diſqualifying Words, *otherwiſe unfit, or incapable?*—What is the Practice of the Church of *England?* And, What ſays the Canon Law in this Reſpect? By which Law alone, this Point muſt be decided, as a Matter appertaining, and ſubject to, Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction.

All Peers of the Realm, by reaſon of their Dignity, are *exempted* from the Office of Churchwarden, *&c.* *Gib.* 215. By Parity of Reaſon, all Counſellors in *Maryland*, who form a ſuperior Branch of the Legiſlature, are, by *their* Dignity, likewiſe exempted from bearing any ſuch like Office. A Counſellor may fall under the Act, in a double Way, as an *unfit* Perſon, and his Place voidable, as *incapable*, and his Place, *ipſo facto*, void. He is *unfit*, becauſe no Penalty will lie againſt him, *ſalvâ Dignitate*, for Non-Attendance, or Neglect of Duty. He is *incapable*, becauſe the Place is incompatible with his Dignity. No Man, ſays the Canon Law, can be a Sovereign and a Subject at the ſame Time; that is, as it is held, no Man can exerciſe a Juriſdiction over, or viſit himſelf. *Exemption* and *Incapacity* are often uſed in Law as ſynonimous and convertible Terms. It was held, in the great Cauſe between the City of *London*, and the Diſſenters, that Diſſenters, being *incapacitated*, by the Act of Toleration, to take upon themſelves Offices of Truſt, without conforming, were *exempt* from the Fine for refuſing to ſerve the Office of Sheriff of *London.*——Here, an *Incapacity* works an *Exemption*—The Biſhops firſt claim'd, as an *Exemption* and *Privilege* not to ſit in Caſe of Life and Limb. Nevertheleſs, Lord *Coke* ſays, in Caſes of Trial for Treaſon, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, or Felony, the Lords Spiritual *muſt* withdraw.——Here, an *Exemption* works an *Incapacity*.

But, farther—An Appeal, by §. 20, is directed to lie from any Veſtry Proceedings, to the Governor and Council.

It is directed by Statute 24 *H.* VIII. *c.* 12. "That "Appeal be made from the Biſhop, or *his* Commiſſary, "to the Archbiſhop:" Upon which Words *Gibſon* comments thus: "That is, from the Biſhop's Official "or Commiſſary, *not* to the Biſhop himſelf, for the "Reaſon given in the Canon Law, namely, leſt having both but one Auditory, the Appeal ſhould ſeem "to be made from the *ſame Perſon* to the *ſame Perſon*." Is not this a Caſe directly in Point? If a Counſellor be Veſtryman, is not the Appeal made from the *ſame Perſon* to the *ſame Perſon?* Is not he, at one Time, Sovereign and Subject? Does not he exerciſe a Juriſdiction over himſelf, and take upon himſelf to judge of the Propriety of his own Proceedings? A Practice this, that, conſidering the Partiality and Prejudice of Mankind, would ſtop the Courſe of Juſtice, introduce and eſtabliſh Tyranny and Oppreſſion, and is, in a Word, as repugnant to Reaſon, as to Law.

Again, is not a Counſellor *exempt* from ſerving upon Juries? Is he not *diſqualified* from voting at Elections? Can he ſerve upon Juries, *more* than vote at Elections? Does he not vote in the Veſtry as a Freeholder? If his Dignity diſqualifies, in one Reſpect, why not in the other? Is not there, in both Caſes, the ſame fundaental Objection! The Acceptance of a Place, vacates Seat in the Houſe of Aſſembly. The Reaſon of hich Law, is, that the People, by whoſe Voices a Mem-er is choſen, may have an Opportunity of judging, whether, under thoſe Circumſtances, he is, or is not, proper Repreſentative. The ſame Law may, in Equity, extend itſelf to Veſtries. The Conſent of the People, the Foundation of a Seat *there*; and, Continuance pon ſuch a Change, may be as improper in one Caſe, s the other. An Option, at leaſt, reverts to the People, who are to determine, by a new Election, whether a Placeman is, or is not, a *fit* Perſon for that Office. A Placeman *may* be *unfit*, a Counſellor, by the Canon Law, is *incapable*. The Miniſter of each Pariſh, is conſtituted principal Veſtryman. To reſtrain, or ſet aſide, an irregular Repreſentation, is one great Branch of his Duty, which, had he overlooked, through Favour or Prejudice, he would deſervedly have incurr'd Cenſure.

Theſe Thoughts ſtruck me, upon a Moment's Reflection on the Queſtion; and, I beg, though not at all intereſted, you would inſert them out of Juſtice to the Character of a Perſon, whoſe every Word and Action are diſplay'd in the worſt Colours; againſt whom I have indeed heard *one* Objection urged, which has its Weight with ſome People, though it equally lay againſt their Fathers, that he is a *Stranger*.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
A BYSTANDER.

To be Sold, to the higheſt Bidder, by the Subſcriber, living at George-Town, *on* Rock-Creek, *in* Maryland, *for ready Specie,* Maryland *or* Virginia *Paper Currency, or good* London *Bills of Exchange, on the Tenth Day of* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day,*

FIFTY valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, and GIRLS.

(1) WILLIAM LEE.

⁂ The Sale will begin preciſely at 12 o'Clock in the Day.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to my Cuſtody, on Suſpicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in *Joppa* Jail, the following Perſons, *viz.*

A Negro Fellow, who calls himſelf JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, of a yellowiſh Complexion, and can hardly ſpeak be underſtood. He ſays his Maſter's Name is *rge Croſs*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

ELISABETH BRYAN, a thin viſag'd Woman, ſmall Stature, has a high Noſe, and is very handy her Needle. She ſays ſhe ſerved her Time in *hiladelphia*, to one of the Name of *Tolly*.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches igh, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; nd ſays he bound himſelf to a certain *William Green-eld*, in *Patapſco* Neck, in *Baltimore* County.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

JOHN HINES, an *Iriſhman*, ſays he is a Servant o *William Hide*, near *Bladenſburg*, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately ſhot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he ſays was done in *Virginia*, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and ſeems to ſay he belongs to *Addiſon*, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, *alias* MALONE, a Painter by Trade; and appears to be the ſame as is dvertis'd in the *Philadelphia* Papers, by *John Gratton*, of *Brax*'s Gap, in *Auguſta* County, *Virginia*.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are deſired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, as the Law directs.

(8w) DANIEL CHAMIER,
Sheriff of *Baltimore* County.

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouſe Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day of *December* laſt, after Sun-ſet, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is ſwell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 *lb.* of brown Sugar, and Towels.

Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, about 16 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, ſhall receive a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, paid by

(6w) NATHAN DORSEY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Robert Dowage*, living at *South-River Neck*, taken up as a ſtray, a Sorrel GELDING, about 14 Hands high; has a bald Face, Three white Feet, and a long ſwitch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter W.

The Owner, on proving Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from Elk-Ridge Landing, ſometime in *November* laſt, a ſmall bay HORSE, about 13 and an Half Hands high. He has a large Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, and a ſmall Blaze down his Face, a hanging Mane; he trots and gallops, has one of his hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder, thus, PW, (joined together.)

Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe home, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, on applying to the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*.

(6w) THOMAS WHITE,
Son of FRANCIS.

Piſcataway, November 25, 1767

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow AMITY, *Capt.* John Sowerby, *from* Whitehaven, *and to be ſold at a very low Advance, for Bills, Caſh, or Tobacco,*

A PARCEL of GOODS, to the Amount of £. 380 prime Coſt, conſiſting of *Kendal* Cottons, *Britiſh* Oſnabrigs, *Iriſh* Linens and Felt Hats. They are divided in ſmall Packages, therefore may ſuit thoſe who may only want a Part of ſuch Articles.

(4w) JOHN BAYNES.

December 21, 1767.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday the 1ſt Day of March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, and ſo on till Sale is made, for Caſh, or Tobacco,*

PART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON's ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or leſs, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, 20 by 16, with a Stone Chimney, plank'd above and below, with Stairs, and a ceiled Shed at one End, a framed Barn covered with Shingles, 50 by 22 with a good Threſhing Floor, a Kitchen, Quarter, Corn-Houſe, Cellar, with a Houſe over it, and a large Garden and Yard paled in, with about 150 large bearing Apple Trees, and about 40 or 50 bearing Cherry Trees, ſome Peach Trees, and Meadow Ground plenty. Likewiſe Three Negroes, ſome Cattle, Sheep, and ſundry Houſhold Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the Subſcriber, living near the Mouth of *Monokaſy*.

⁂ Five Months Credit will be given, on giving good Security, if required.

(w3) JAMES GORE, ſenior

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

WHEREAS a Packet of Letters, directed to *Brian Philpot*, was, about the Middle of *Auguſt* laſt, delivered to the Skipper of a Boat, belonging to *Little Choptank*, bound for *Baltimore*, by Captain *Fox* from the *Weſt-Indies*, then lying in *Cheſter-River*; which ſaid Packet has never been received. I ſhall therefore be obliged to any Perſon, into whoſe Hands it may have fallen, that they will ſend the ſame to me, as it contains Papers of ſome Conſequence.

MARY PHILPOT.

Prince-George's County, *Jan. 10, 1768.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living within Four Miles of *Bladenſburg*, an Apprentice Lad, named DAVID HENNIS, by Trade a Cordwainer and Tanner, near 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with dark brown Hair, tied behind: Had on, when he went away, a ſpotted Swanſkin Jacket, a black Broad Cloth ditto, pretty much worn, an Oſnabrig Shirt, a Pair of old Buckſkin Breeches, and Oſnabrig Trowſers, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Fall Shoes, with Buckle-Straps, and an old Felt Hat, very much worn.

Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and brings him to the Subſcriber, or ſecures him in any Jail, ſhall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by

RICHARD BEALL.

January 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *November* laſt, an *Iriſh* Convict Woman, named MARY FLOYD. She was imported in *October* 1766, in the *Randolph*, Capt. *Price*. She is of a middle Stature, thin viſag'd, has light brown Hair, a freſh Complexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dreſs is uncertain, as ſhe has been harboured and entertained a conſiberable Time in the City of *Annapolis*.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Convict Servant Woman, and commits her to any Jail, ſhall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to

EDMUND JENNINGS.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Frederick* County, near *George-Town, Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias *Ingram*, about [illegible] Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has ſhort bla[illegible] Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a Schoolmaſter. Had on, and took with him, a new Forreſt Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a Caſtor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewiſe took with him, a bright bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, paces, very faſt, trots and gallops; had a Man's new Saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Houſing.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and delivers him to his Maſter, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horſe.

JOHN CLAGETT.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on the 11th of *December* laſt, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a ſwitch Tail, and ſeveral Saddle Spots. She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

Whoever brings the above Mare to *Newport*, in *Charles* County, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

(w4) ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

Bladenſburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Poſſeſſion either the enſuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eaſtern Branch of *Patowmack* River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from *Bladenſburgh*, the ſame Diſtance from *George-Town*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Alexandria*; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marſh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Eſtimation, 100,000 *lb.* of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 *s. per* 100 *lb.*———I ſhall reſerve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; ſo that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work beſides the Meadow. There are 14 Buſhels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, ſowed, and about 30 Acres of freſh Ground for Corn.———The Buildings are ſufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend alſo to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the ſame Tract.

I want to ſell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *George-Town*, near *Patowmack* River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The reſt is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land.———Alſo about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. ———The Purchaſer may have Credit, on paying Intereſt.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

⁂ If any one will give a good Price, I will ſell the whole Tract on the Eaſtern Branch, which I propoſed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaſer, on Condition that Intereſt be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, by the SUBSCRIBER, *living near the Head of* South-River, *on Tueſday the 2d of* February,

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-Houſe, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plaiſtered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edged Plank, the Roof with Cypreſs Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paled in; a Well in the Yard, ſtoned up; Cellar; Houſe; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-Houſe; Milk-houſe; Corn-houſe; Two logg'd Stables, Dovetail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threſhing, and the Roof covered with Shingles; a large Apple-Orchard, of the beſt of Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; Five large Tobacco-Houſes, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a-Year; a Meadow completely cleared; another almoſt cleared; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich; with Two other Orchards. The ſaid Land is well watered and timbered. The Subſcriber will give Attendance on every Wedneſday, on the Premiſes, in order to ſhow, and treat with any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

JOHN WILMOT.

⁂ The Subſcriber has Two TRACTS of LAND, lying on the Drafts of *Great-Pipe-Creek*, *Frederick* County, within 14 Miles of *Frederick-Town*, containing 514 Acres, which he will either ſell, leaſe, or rent. The Title is indiſputable. *J. W.*

ALL Perſons indebted to *John Read Magruder*, are deſired to come and ſettle their Accompts, and diſcharge their Balances. Conſtant Attendance is given for that Purpoſe, at his late Store, in *Upper Marlborough*; where may be had, the uſual Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, to be ſold for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco, on reaſonable Terms, by

(5w) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

STRAY'D or STOLEN out of the Corn Fields of *James Cooper*, living near *Annapolis*, on the Night of the 25th of *November* laſt, a Bay Horſe, about 12 Hands and an Half high, Three Years old, ſhod before, and lame in the off Shoulder. He is neither marked or branded; but he has been ſeen ſince he went away.——Whoever delivers the above Horſe to the Owner, ſhall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Butler*, near *Broad-Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay MARE, about 13 and an Half Hands high, branded with the Letters T C on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a low paired hanging Mane, and both hind Feet white, appears to be about 10 Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

ANY SCHOOLMASTER that wants a Place, may, by applying to *Samuel Lane*, at *Pig-Point*, meet with good Encouragement. (2w)

BASIL FRANCIS,
WATCHMAKER *from* LONDON,
In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MAKES, ſells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Buſineſs is well known, he needs no Apologies. He only takes this Method to inform the Public, that there is one as capable of the Buſineſs here, as any in *Annapolis*. And, as he hath had the Succeſs to give Satisfaction to thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that have been pleaſed to employ him, he hopes the Continuance of their Favours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the beſt and neateſt Manner, and at the loweſt Rates.

⁂ Likewiſe ſells Goldſmiths Work, and gives the full Value for old Gold and Silver.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber's Plantation, on *South-River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Plow Horſes, one a white Horſe, and the other a grey roan Horſe, they are between 13 and 14 Hands high, the roan Horſe is galled on one Shoulder, they are both dock'd, but the Brand, if any, not remembred. They were taken away in the Chriſtmas Hollydays. Any Perſon that will deliver the ſaid Horſes, or either of them, to me, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward for each. The roan Horſe did belong to Mr. *Snowden*, and afterwards to Mr. *Samuel Tannehill*, near Mr. *Snowden*'s Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, *Dec.* 22. 1767.

THOMAS BALL,
From *LONDON*,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the Firſt of *January* next, to open SCHOOL in the Houſe where Mr. *Goldſmith* lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. *Thomas Sparrow*'s, where he purpoſes teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: He therefore ſolicits the Favour of the Public, to merit which, aſſiduous Care ſhall be taken to inſtruct the Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity, as well as in their proper Branches of Learning.

Indiſputable Recommendations, with reſpect to his Character and Abilities, can be produced.

⁂ He alſo purpoſes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the ſame the Day of the Date aforeſaid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *London-Town*, on *South-River*, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in *Staffordſhire*, in *England*, and has been in moſt Parts of *Ireland*, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a ſmall Lump in his Forehead, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Viſag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarſe Hat, bound round with Worſted Binding, thin black Hair, tied behind, and curled, a ſhort grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, old Scarlet Cloth Waiſtcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Muſlin Stock, with a Braſs Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on board a Man of War, and boaſts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was ſeen in *Annapolis*, on Monday Night, drunk. It is ſuppoſed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him home to his Maſter, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken within Ten Miles from *Annapolis*, and, if farther, THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

(tf) ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

⁂ He is a Taylor by Trade, and may paſs for a Stay-maker, as he has work'd at that Buſineſs ſome Time. *A. F.*

Prince-George's County, *Dec.* 17, 1767.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcribers, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, has ſhort black Hair, and a ſmooth Face and Look, and ſtammers much when ſurprized: Had on, and carried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waiſtcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapell'd Frize Waiſtcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Caſtor Hat, Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Ratteen Pair of Breeches, and ſeveral other Things unknown. He alſo took with him a likely bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, has a ſmall white Spot on the End of his Noſe, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swivel Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Houſing, ſtripp'd Swanſkin Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant and Horſe, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds for the Horſe and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Servant, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

BASIL WARING,
(w4) JOHN WARING.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as ſhe now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, (3w) ROBERT BRYCE.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

To be SOLD, *for Want of* EMPLOY,

TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaſer may have Credit, paying Intereſt. For further Particulars, enquire of THO^s. JENINGS.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1768.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living at *Monocaſy*, in *Frederick* County, on the 8th of *September* laſt, a HORSE and MARE. The Horſe is of a dun Colour, about 16 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and a black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare is of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Muſket-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subſcriber, or Mr. *Conrad Groſh*, in *Frederick-Town*, ſhall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by

(w3) CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

THE Subſcriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will diſpoſe of them on very eaſy Terms, for Caſh, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaſer, giving Bond with Security. He alſo deſires all Perſons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County, that they will come and ſettle the ſame, to prevent ſuch Steps as would be diſagreeable to them, as well as to

WILLIAM STEWART.

Annapolis, *Nov.* 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened Shop, oppoſite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, *in* Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that conſtant Attendance will be given, and the greateſt Expedition obſerved in any Orders they ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with. As he has provided proper Perſons, which in the ſeveral Branches are calculated to give Content, ſo he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than thoſe which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he ſells in Repair, *gratis*; and gives the beſt Prices for Old GOLD, SILVER, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

⁂ He continues to attend the Buſineſs in ANNAPOLIS, as uſual, and returns his ſincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the ſame.

WILLIAM KNAPP,
WATCHMAKER, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of *Baltimore*, that any Commands in the WATCH-WAY, delivered at the above Shop, ſhall be carefully executed, and ſpeedily returned to ſaid Shop; as he has now for that Purpoſe, eſtabliſhed ſuch an Intercourſe between *Baltimore* and this Place, that will admit of no Diſappointment.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767.

THE Subſcriber, purſuant to the Acceptance of his Propoſal, at opening his Store, expects that all thoſe who were pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, will, without Compulſion, comply with the Terms propoſed: And that none may have the leaſt evaſive Excuſe, becauſe of the ſcarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-ſeed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with theſe Terms, or come and ſettle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be uſed as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

Anne-Arundel County, *November* 24, 1767.

RAN away laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living near *Patapſco* Ferry, an *Engliſh* Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall ſlender Fellow, ſandy Complexion, and has a ſcald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown *Devonſhire* Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of *Engliſh* Shoes, two old Felt Hats ſewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worſted Cap. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant and brings him to the Subſcriber, or ſecures him ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

⁂ He broke *Queen-Anne* Jail ſometime in *September* laſt, and went by the Name of *Richard Adwell*.

Prince-George's County, *November* 11, 1767.

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Fork of *Gunpowder*, and about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Perſon inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL.

To be SLOD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *in* George-Town, Frederick *County*,

A VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE. For Terms, apply to Mr. *William Deakins*, jun. in *George-Town*.

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Iſland, November 19, 1767.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, ſhort black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much ſcarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Fo Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN LEGG.

THIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subſcriber has procured himſelf good BOATS and HANDS, to croſs the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to ANNAPOLIS, and from ANNAPOLIS to BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Paſſengers as follows: Man and Horſe, at 10*s*. Single Man, 5*s*. Single Horſe, 7*s*. 6*d*. Chair, 7*s*. 6*d*. He likewiſe keeps a Houſe of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being uſed in the kindeſt Manner, by

(tf) JOHN BRYAN.

Prince-George's County, *Sept.* 7, 1767.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, on Monday Night, the 31ſt of AUGUST laſt, a large light coloured grey Horſe, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been uſed to draw in a Chaiſe.

Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reaſonable Charges, if brought home, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(tf) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCI

IMPORTED,

In the NELLY, *Capt.* M'KIRDY, *from* GLASGOW, *and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Store,* CHAPTICO, ST. MARY'*s County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Caſh, or Bills of Exchange,*

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, conſiſting of coarſe Broad Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, *German* Serge, Worſted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of *Kendal* Cottons, and coarſe Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Coſt.

(tf) PHILIP BRISCOE

BALTIMORE-TOWN, *Sept.* 21, 176

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER
from LONDON,
At his Shop, oppoſite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, in GAY-STREET,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of STAYS in the neateſt Manner, and after the neweſt, moſt genteel, and beſt approv'd Faſhions, at the ſame Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the ſame Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Thoſe Ladies who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ſerv'd with Diſpatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material ſuitable for his Buſineſs, and a ſufficient Number of Aſſiſtants. The Meaſure of STAYS, if not taken by himſelf, muſt be meaſured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breaſt, to the End of the Peak.
II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waiſt.
III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
IV. Round the Body, over the Breaſt.
V. Round the Body, over the ſmalleſt Part of the Waiſt.
VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaſt.

⁂ All Letters (Poſt paid) with Orders, will be punctually anſwered, by

Their moſt humble Servant,

(12w) EDWARD PRESTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s*. 6*d*. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s*. and 1*s*. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.